

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL  
MEDICINE

10. PARKS ROAD.  
OXFORD



**BURGH OF KILMARNOCK**

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**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**Medical Officer of Health**

**FOR THE**

**YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER**

**1937**

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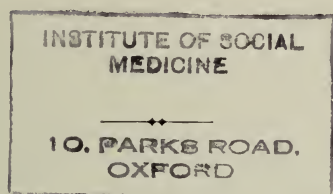
**KILMARNOCK**

**"STANDARD" PRINTING WORKS**

**1938**



BURGH OF KILMARNOCK



# ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH OF KILMARNOCK

FOR THE YEAR 1937

—♦—  
BY

B. R. NISBET, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
KILMARNOCK,  
May, 1938.

*To the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of the Burgh of  
Kilmarnock, and to the Department of Health for Scotland*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the health of the Burgh of Kilmarnock for the year 1937. The Report is drawn up in compliance with the Health Services Circular No. 2 of the Department of Health for Scotland, dated 23rd December, 1937.

The outstanding event in the Public Health Department during the year was the opening of the new Burgh Maternity Home at Holmes Road in November. This means that we have now facilities for a complete maternity service within our boundaries. Unlike the former Home, the new Burgh Maternity Home caters not only for normal cases and cases of mild abnormality but also for emergencies of any degree, the more serious of which had previously to be conveyed to Glasgow. This has necessitated the appointment of a Consulting Obstetrician and also a Resident Medical Officer.

With regard to the vital statistics the Tuberculosis death rate and the Maternal Mortality remain comparatively good, but this cannot be said of the Infantile Mortality, which shows a sharp increase in 1937.

The only extensive epidemic of infectious disease during the year occurred in the early months when influenza caused a great deal of illness and many deaths. A localised outbreak of Scarlet Fever in Nazareth House was successfully dealt with. There was also an outbreak of Gastro-Enteritis in the last few months of the year, particulars of which have been noted in the text.

I am indebted to Mr. Connell, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for much willing assistance during the year, and also to Mr. William Dunbar, F.R.Met.Soc., Burgh Surveyor, for the Meteorological Section at the end of the Report.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Staff of the Public Health Department for all the help I have received during the year, and for their co-operation in the preparation of this Report. In addition, I should like to thank the Medical Practitioners in the Burgh for their continued co-operation; the Conveners and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committees and Sub-Committees and the other Officials of the Town Council, all of whom have helped in many ways to further the health of the community.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

B. R. NISBET,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## BURGH OF KILMARNOCK

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### Constitution of Committees at 31st December, 1937

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#### PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

*Convener*—BAILIE D. BOWMAN, J.P.

Bailie W. A. Gold.

Treasurer J. H. Carnie, J.P.

Bailie J. Climie, M.A., J.P.

Councillors J. Bryson.

Bailie D. Cairns.

J. Wallace.

H. Wark, J.P.

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#### PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ; WIDOWS', ORPHANS', ETC., PENSIONS ACT.  
AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

*Convener*—BAILIE J. CLIMIE.

Bailies D. Bowman and W. A. Gold ; Treasurer J. H. Carnie ; and  
Councillor H. Wark.

#### CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

Mrs. Jane F. Garven, Mrs. Margaret Blackwood, Mrs. Jeanie Climie, J.P.,  
and Mrs. M. D. Murchland.

#### HOSPITALS.

*Convener*—BAILIE D. CAIRNS.

Bailie D. Bowman ; Treasurer J. H. Carnie ; Councillors J. Bryson,  
J. Wallace and H. Wark.



7

STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health—*

B. R. NISBET, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officers of Health—*

F. F. MAIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 24/12/37).

H. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (appointed 20/12/37).

*Burgh Maternity Home—*

Consultant Obstetrician—W. I. C. MORRIS, M.B., Ch.B.,  
F.R.C.S. (Ed.), M.C.O.G.

Resident Medical Officer—E. M. M'KENDRICK, M.B., Ch.B. (appointed  
21/11/37).

\* † Matron—MISS M. B. MCCREATH.

*Kirklandside Infectious Diseases Hospital—*

Matron—\* MISS J. H. FALCONER (resigned 15/5/37).

\* MISS J. GORDON (appointed 16/5/37).

*Kaimshill Sanatorium—*

Matron—\* MISS J. GORDON (resigned 15/5/37).

\* † ‡ MISS S. M. CHALMERS (appointed 16/5/37).

*Health Visitors—*

\* † ‡ MISS M. A. ROBERTSON.

a \* † ‡ MISS M. A. MCCALLUM.

\* † ‡ MISS H. P. CAMERON.

\* † ‡ MISS C. M. MCLEOD.

*Clerical Staff—*

d MISS A. D. MURRAY.

MISS J. MCINTOSH (resigned 1/5/37).

MISS E. GOLDIE.

MISS I. R. MURRAY (appointed 3/5/37).

\* State Registered Nurse.

† Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

‡ Health Visitor's Certificate.

a Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

d Member of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

# Report of the Medical Officer of Health

For the Burgh of Kilmarnock for the Year 1937

## WATER SUPPLY

Full details of the Water Supply to the Burgh were given in the Annual Report for 1936. Briefly, it may be stated that there is for this Burgh, a storage capacity of 225 days allowing approximately 60 gallons per day per person. There was no water shortage during 1937.

An Analyst's report on the water is to be found in the Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

In August, September and October, there was an outbreak of Gastro Enteritis in the Burgh. Investigations proved that the nature of the outbreak was a mild form of Dysentery (Sonne) and certain evidence led to the water in the Craigenduntoun supply becoming suspect as the most probable vehicle of spread. The water which previously was not chlorinated, was subjected to this treatment in November and has since been continuously chlorinated.

It will be remembered that the North Craig Supply has been chlorinated for a number of years, so that now, all the water supplied for use in the Burgh has this additional safeguard.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE

Again, during the year, certain small extensions to the sewers were carried out to supply parts of the Burgh as a result of housing development.

At the beginning of the year there were 69 dry closets within the Burgh boundary. During 1937 in five instances these have been replaced by Water Closets, and in a number of other instances conversion work was in hand at the end of the year.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

For particulars of work in connection with these Trades the Report of the Sanitary Inspector should be consulted.

## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

During 1937, 243 houses were erected, of which number 204 were built by the Local Authority. Up to the end of 1937, the Corporation had built the following houses :—

Under the 1919 Act	...	...	...	190
1923 Act	...	...	...	108
1923 Act (Rehousing)	...	...	...	36
1924 Act	...	...	...	936
1930 Act (Rehousing)	...	...	...	848 plus Hostel for 16 persons.
1933 Act	...	...	...	160
1930 and 1935 Acts (Rehousing and Overcrowding)	...	...	...	47
Without Subsidy	...	...	...	322
Total	...	...	...	2647 plus Hostel for 16 persons.

There were also in course of erection at 31st December, 1937 :—

412 houses under the 1930 and 1935 Acts (Rehousing and Overcrowding).

The following Table sets out the particulars of areas so far dealt with :—

TABLE No. 1.

Areas.	Total Number of Houses Demolished.	Number of Persons Displaced.
Nos. 1 to 7	206	618

During the year the following Areas were represented as Clearance Areas :—

TABLE No. 2.

No.	Area.	Number of Houses Demolished or to be Demolished.	Number of Persons to be displaced from Houses to be Demolished.
8	Robertson Place ... ..	19	88
9	Robertson Place, Gilmour Street ... ..	55	268
10	Robertson Place, Richardland Road ... ..	55	134
11	Robertson Place, Old Mill Road (No. 1) ...	82	306
12	Robertson Place, Old Mill Road (No. 2) ...	50	218
13	Welbeck Street ... ..	27	113
14	New Street, Hurlford Road ... ..	31	124
15	Hurlford Road ... ..	2	8

The necessary proceedings in respect of Areas Nos. 14 and 15 were carried out during the year, and the proceedings in respect of the other Areas were pending at the end of the year.

As a result of the decanting scheme approved by the Housing and Town Planning Committee in 1936, 34 cases of overcrowding were relieved in 1937, 218 persons being concerned. On 29 occasions the overcrowding was relieved in local authority houses and on five occasions in privately owned houses.

On two occasions, in dwellings where the local authority had relieved overcrowding, the houses had again become overcrowded.

No detailed survey was carried out in 1937 into overcrowding, but it may be taken that the position is very little altered. It will be recalled that last year 22% of the houses measured were overcrowded.

It may be taken that the total housing requirements in the Burgh at the end of the year was in the region of 1700 houses.

During the year a list of some 60 of the worst cases of overcrowding was compiled, and it was hoped that the majority of the families on this list would be rehoused in the near future.

Other items of interest with regard to Housing and Town Planning are as follows :—

Applications in respect of three dwellings for grants under the Housing (Rural Workers) Scheme were received during the year. The applications were granted in respect of 2 of the houses.

The Town Council agreed that in the special cases where sub-letting had been sanctioned in Corporation houses, the sub-tenant rent should not exceed half the total rent.

Alterations were carried out at Knockinlaw House to render it fit for the purpose of an Institute to serve the populations in and around the Council's extensive housing schemes in the district. There are reading and games rooms and facilities for lectures, etc. The running of the Institute (which is of a pioneer nature in Scotland) is largely in the hands of a committee formed mainly of residents in the area. The future of the venture will be watched with great interest.

During the year building began on the sites of Clearance Areas in two parts of the town, (a) High Street—Boyd Street area, and (b) New Street—Hurlford Road area. Consideration was also given to the acquiring of smaller sites throughout the town, where houses have been condemned and closed, with a view to general improvement of amenity and usefulness.

Consideration was given during the year to methods of allocation of houses not of the slum clearance type as they fell empty, and the following scheme was submitted to the Housing Committee :—

## SCHEME FOR GRADING HOUSING APPLICATIONS.

	Points.	
A. UNFITNESS.	1	No bathroom.
	2	No bathroom and W.C. common to more than two tenants.
	3	No bathroom ; W.C. common to more than two tenants, and deficient ventilation.
	4	No bathroom ; W.C. common to more than two tenants ; deficient ventilation and lighting.
	5	No bathroom ; W.C. common to more than two tenants ; deficient ventilation and lighting and dampness.
	6	No bathroom ; W.C. common to more than two tenants ; deficient ventilation and lighting ; dampness and bug infestation.
	7	No bathroom ; W.C. common to more than two tenants ; deficient ventilation and lighting ; dampness, bug infestation and no water.
B. OVERCROWDING.	1	One for each unit above standard of 1935 Act.
C. HEALTH REASONS.	4	Active case of Tuberculosis.
	2	Other cases of Tuberculosis.
	2	Other illness requiring <i>e.g.</i> bathroom for special reasons.
D. SUBLETS.	2	For every year applicant has lived in a sub-let house.
E. PERSONS WAITING FOR HOUSE TO GET MARRIED.	3	For every year in which application was made for a house in order to get married.

**Notes to be taken into account.**

- (a) Length of time applicant has been a ratepayer in the town.  
 (b) Length of time application has been in for a house.

With regard to Town Planning, the Department of Health approved during 1937 the Town Council's resolutions for 12 areas within the old Burgh boundaries, and 2 areas in the extended Burgh.

During the year the Burgh Surveyor gave lantern lectures on the subject of Town Planning to members of the Town Council and officials, and a number of local societies in the town,



## FOOD SUPPLY

### Milk.

During 1937, 64 samples of milk were taken in terms of Sections 20 and 21 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act. The details of the samples are published in the Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for 1937, page 30.

On one occasion only was the milk found to be below the standard, and this only a fraction below in respect of non-fatty solids. A formal sample was taken, which on analysis was found to conform to the standards.

At the same time these samples were submitted for bacteriological analysis, when all but 4 were noted to conform to the standard for T.T. milk as regards total bacterial count. All but 12 conformed to the Coli standard for T.T. milk.

54 samples of graded milk were also taken for analysis as follows :—

TABLE No. 3.

	No.	Conformed to Standard.	Did not Conform to Standard.
Certified ... ..	3	3	—
Tuberculin Tested (Past)	1	1	—
Tuberculin Tested ...	49	44	5
Pasteurised ... ..	1	1	—

In the cases not conforming to standard, further samples taken proved satisfactory. It should be noted that 4 of the 5 unsatisfactory samples were obtained from the School Milk supply.

Further samples, 79 in number, were taken from milk arriving at Witchknowe Creamery. Particulars of the results of examination of these samples are to be seen in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector, page 32.

78 samples of milk were taken for the inoculation test, and 7 of them were found to contain Tubercle bacilli. Six were reported to the County Authorities for further action as the milk had come from the County area. In the seventh sample, from a milk within the Burgh, the matter was followed up, and a further sample was taken from each of the six cows on the farm in question. One of these proved positive, and the offending cow was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order.

The position then is that every eleventh sample taken during the year was capable of conveying bovine tuberculosis—a position which does not require any elaboration to convey the seriousness of the problem. It is a most unsatisfactory position that milk such as this should be allowed to be sold to the public.

## **Meat.**

For particulars regarding the work done in the Burgh under the relative sections of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 ; the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932 ; the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Acts, 1928 ; and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, the Report of the Sanitary Inspector should be consulted.

## **Miscellaneous.**

During the year the Empire Marketing Board Poster Frames have again been used by the Public Health Department for displaying health propaganda. Posters have been displayed on the two frames in the Burgh each month, and have dealt with the following subjects :—

Diphtheria Immunisation.  
 Exercise for Health.  
 The Laws of Health.  
 General Fitness.  
 National Fitness Campaign.  
 Health by Effort.  
 Holiday Fitness all the Year.  
 Use your Opportunities.  
 Self Help in Health.  
 Maternity and Child Welfare.  
 National Health Campaign.  
 Youths Hostels.

One thousand copies of the magazine “ Better Health ” were published during the first three months of the year under the auspices of the Medical Officer of Health, and distributed mainly to school children.

At the start of the National Fitness Campaign, space became available each month in the “ Kilmarnock Review ” (by the courtesy of the Publishers) for an article on some health subject. Five thousand copies of this publication are distributed to households in the town monthly.

In the October issue a general article on the campaign appeared.

In the November issue an article on antenatal care appeared.

In the December issue an article on Maternity and Child Welfare in general appeared.

Articles also appeared in a local newspaper from both the County and the Burgh Health Departments in connection with the campaign.



## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1937

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,587.5 Acres
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,847
Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,185

	Corrected Number.	Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
Births (including Illegitimate) ... ..	739	18.5
Births Illegitimate ... ..	31	4.2 *
Deaths—All Causes ... ..	565	14.2 ‡
Tuberculosis (All Forms) ... ..	21	0.53
„ (Respiratory System) ... ..	16	0.40
Principal Epidemic Diseases ... ..	57	1.43
Children aged under 1 year ... ..	84	114.0 †
Children aged under 1 month ... ..	39	52.8 †
Women in Childbirth (both associ- ated deaths) ... ..	2	2.7 †

\* Rate per 100 Births.

† Rate per 1,000 Births.

‡ Rate adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution—15.3.

TABLE No. 4.

INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES DURING 1937.

	No.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Deaths from Measles ... ..	11	0·28
„ Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	0·03
„ Whooping Cough ... ..	7	0·18
„ Diphtheria ... ..	4	0·10
„ Influenza ... ..	25	0·63
„ Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	5	0·13
„ Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ... ..	16	0·40
„ Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) ... ..	5	0·13

TABLE No. 5.

DEATHS FROM SYSTEMIC DISEASES DURING 1937.

	No.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Diseases of the Circulatory System ... ..	125	3·14
Diseases of the Nervous System ... ..	91	2·28
Diseases of the Respiratory System (Non-Tubercular)	73	1·83
Cancer ... ..	43	1·08
Diseases of the Digestive System ... ..	31	0·78
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System ... ..	16	0·40

TABLE No. 6.

STATISTICAL FACTS SHOWING KILMARNOCK'S POSITION FOR THE YEAR 1937.

	All Scotland.	Large Burghs.	Kilmarnock.
Birth Rate ... ..	17·6	18·5	18·5
Death Rate ... ..	13·9	14·1	14·2
Infantile Mortality Rate ... ..	80	90	114

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The Birth Rate, 18·5 per thousand of the population, shows a fall from last year's figure of 21·8 to approximately that for 1935 (18·8). The Birth Rate has only been lower than 18·5 on one occasion, namely, in 1917, when it was 17·8. 1917 was, of course, an abnormal (War) year.

The Death Rate, 14·2 per thousand of the population, was higher than it has been since 1925, but was nevertheless only a fraction above the figure for the large burghs for the year. An investigation was carried out as to the age at death of the population over 50 years of age by year of age for the past 5 years. It has been stated that a preponderance of persons have been dying in the town at ages 62 and 63, but this has not been borne out by a scrutiny of the returns.

During 1937, 84 deaths occurred in infants under one year of age. The number is 12 more than the figure for 1936. The infantile mortality rate was 114. This rate has not been so high since 1924. The neonatal death rate (deaths in children under 1 month) was 52·8 per thousand births.

The number of deaths from the principal Infectious Diseases (57) shows a large increase over the figure for the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to the epidemic of Influenza and Measles which occurred in the early months of the year.

There were 21 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year as compared with 30 during the previous year. The death rate is thus 0·53 per thousand of the population.

There were 2 maternal deaths associated with childbirth as against 4 in 1936. The rate per thousand births was 2·7 as compared with 4·6 for 1936.

The number of suicides during the year was 7 as against 5 in 1936, and the number of deaths due to accident or injury was 18 as against 21 in 1936.

TABLE No. 7.

CAUSES OF DEATH (CORRECTED FOR TRANSFER).

	Total	All Ages.		1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and over
		Male	Female											
Measles	11	5	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	7	3	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	4	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	25	11	14	1	1	1	1	—	4	1	2	6	8	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Epidemic Diseases	4	1	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	16	11	5	2	—	1	3	4	2	2	1	1	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer—Malignant Disease	43	24	19	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	16	14	6	—
Diabetes Mellitus	8	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	—	—
Other General Diseases—Chronic Poisonings	11	4	7	1	—	—	2	1	2	2	3	—	1	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	69	28	41	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	11	28	21	4
Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	22	10	12	4	1	—	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	—
Heart Disease	115	58	57	—	1	—	1	1	4	10	27	39	30	2
Other Circulatory Diseases	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	1
Bronchitis	27	12	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	6	—
Pneumonia (all Forms)	42	30	12	10	—	1	1	1	3	—	3	—	1	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	—	—	1	—
Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea, etc. (all Ages)	17	10	7	8	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	1	2	1
Appendicitis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	4	2	—
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Skin and Locomotor System	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	38	20	18	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Age	13	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Violence	18	11	7	3	2	—	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	—
Causes ill-defined or Unknown	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	565	291	274	84	8	6	21	14	32	39	82	125	111	15

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

<b>Total Number of Notifications received during 1937</b>	...	...	...	<b>401</b>
<b>Total Number of Notifications received during 1936</b>	...	...	...	<b>489</b>
<b>Average Number of Notifications received during 1933-37</b>	...	...	...	<b>452</b>

For some time past the question of dealing with contacts of infectious disease, who were food handlers, has given a certain amount of trouble. It was felt that in certain cases, by asking the person concerned to stay off work (as a contact) hardship was being experienced. In the latter part of 1936 the question was under consideration by the Health Committee, and early in 1937 it was decided that persons so put off work should have the right of applying for compensation, and that each application would be considered on its merits by the Public Health Committee. In addition to 192 school contacts, 19 food handlers were asked to stay off work during 1937. In one case compensation was paid.

### Scarlet Fever.

There were 174 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, a decrease of 76 from the figure for 1936. The months showing the heaviest incidence were, as usual, October, November and December. The following figures relating to the incidence are of interest :—

TABLE No. 8.

Size of Houses Affected.	No. of Houses.	% of Total Houses.	No. of Cases.	% of Total Cases.
1 apartment house ...	1132	11·5	24	15·0
2 apartment house ...	3904	39·6	64	40·0
3 apartment house ...	3033	33·8	52	32·5
4 or more apartment houses	1797	18·2	20	12·5
Institutions ... ..	—	—	14	—

There were 129 instances of 1 case occurring in a house, and 12 instances of 2 cases occurring in a house, and 4 instances of 3 cases occurring in a house.

95% of the patients notified were removed to Hospital. There was one death from Scarlet Fever during the year.

### Scarlet Fever in Nazareth House.

One of the functions of Nazareth House is to operate a residential school for girls (whether orphans or for some other reason separated from their parents). There are generally about 100 children in residence of ages varying from 3 to 14.

On April 27th, 1937, in the midst of a Measles epidemic, Dr. Hamilton, the visiting physician, asked me to see some cases showing doubtful rashes.

Two patients who were, in fact, isolated, were considered to have had Scarlet Fever, with an onset of April 16th. The children who had been contacts of these girls in the near past were given a dose of Anti-Scarlatinal serum on the 27th April.

From the end of April until 11th May the following cases were notified to the health department :—

1/5/37—L.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 years.
7/5/37—G.L.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 "
8/5/37—M.M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 "
11/5/37—M.F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 "
11/5/37—R.R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 "
11/5/37—M.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 "

On the 11th May, 21 children in the Infant Department, that is under 5 years, were Dick tested. Next day, 12 of the infants showing a positive reaction were given a prophylactic dose of Anti-Scarlatinal serum. On the 13th, the remainder of the school was Dick tested, 75 pupils, and on the 14th and 15th, the Dick positives were all given a prophylactic dose of serum.

The following table shows the findings with regard to the Dick test according to age.

TABLE No. 9.

Age Group.	Dick Positive		Dick Negative	Total	Per Cent Positive	Per Cent Negative.
	Strong.	Faint.				
1-5 Years ...	12	—	9	21	57·1	42·9
5-8 Years ...	3	4	16	23	30·5	69·5
8-10 Years ...	2	2	4	8	50	50
10-12 Years ...	—	2	10	12	16·7	83·3
12-15 Years ...	4	3	3	10	70	30
Over 15 Years	6	7	9	22	59	41

In the case of a strong positive reaction the child received 1500 units of serum prophylactically, and in the case of faint positives 1000 units. The treatment proved to be very successful, as there was only one further notification of Scarlet Fever during the remainder of the year. This was in a child who was Dick negative when tested on the 13th May. This child had had a prophylactic dose of serum, being a contact of one of the first cases on the 28th April. She had, apparently, sufficient immunity to render her Dick negative on the 13th of May, but must have been rapidly losing the immunity as she developed the disease on the 20th May.

It is only when one has had the experience of seeing an infectious disease such as Scarlet Fever running through an institution such as this for months, before exhausting itself, that the benefits of modern methods in the control of this disease can be fully realised.



## Diphtheria.

110 cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1937, a decrease of 5 from the figure for 1936. The month of greatest incidence was November, when 24 cases were notified. Other months having a relatively high incidence were September and April.

There were 76 instances of 1 case occurring in a house, 11 instances of 2 cases occurring in a house, and 4 instances of 3 cases occurring in a house.

TABLE No. 10.

Size of Houses Affected.	No. of Houses.	% of Total Houses.	No. of Cases.	% of Total Cases.
1 apartment houses ...	1132	13.6	15	14%
2 apartment houses ...	3904	41.0	45	42%
3 apartment houses ...	3033	31.8	35	32.7%
4 or more apartment houses	1797	10.9	12	11.2%
Institutions ... ..	—	2.7	3	—

97% of the patients were removed to Hospital.

There were 4 deaths during the year, giving a fatality rate of 3.63%. This rate is slightly below that for 1936, and considerably lower than the rates for 1935 and 1934.

### Cases of Diphtheria Notified during 1937 in the Longpark Area.

During the years 1935 and 1936 the incidence of Diphtheria in the Longpark rehousing scheme was definitely higher than the incidence for the rest of the Burgh. Of the 110 cases of Diphtheria occurring in 1937, 16 occurred in the Longpark area (including Knockinlaw), giving an incidence of 0.53% of the population as against an incidence of 0.25% of the population for the rest of the Burgh. The full figures regarding the incidence of the disease in the various schemes in the Burgh are to be seen in the tables which follow :—

	Cases.	Cases 1 and under 10	Estimated Population.	Population, Ages 1-10	Incidence % of Population.	Incidence % of Population. Age 1-10.
Longpark ...	16	9	3000	820	0.53	1.09
Rest of Burgh	94	43	36847	5720	0.25	0.75



	Cases	Cases 1 and under 10	Estimated Population.	Population, Ages 1-10.	Incidence % of Population.	Incidence % of Population, Age 1-10.
1. Longpark	16	9	3000	820	0.53	1.09
2. Townholm	3	1	1070	310	0.28	0.32
3. Riccarton (West)	4	1	1220	230	0.32	0.43
4. Bonnyton (Old) ...	1	1	1380	160	0.07	0.62
5. Bellevue ...	7	7	900	270	0.77	2.59
6. Scott Road	2	1	480	40	0.41	2.50
7. Riccarton (East) ...	2	—	1250	170	0.16	—
8. Middleton Park ...	2	—	1170	140	0.17	—
Rest of Burgh	37 73	20 32	10470 29377	2140 4400	0.35 0.24	0.93 0.72

During 1937 the incidence of Diphtheria in the Longpark area, whilst still well above that of the rest of the Burgh as a whole, does not show such a high incidence as in previous years. Further, the incidence in the Bellevue Scheme and Scott Road Scheme was even greater than that of the Longpark Scheme during the year.

### Immunisation Campaign.

This campaign, started in May, 1935, continues to receive fairly satisfactory support from the public. Work has gone on steadily, if rather slowly. The figures up to date are as follows :—

Up to the end of the year 2240 children had come under treatment by the members of the Public Health Staff. A certain number had also been treated by private practitioners.

1565 children had been treated at School.

621 children had been treated at the Child Welfare Department.

54 children had been treated at the Isolation Hospital.

The ages of the children treated were as follows :—

1 and under 5 Years.	5 and under 10 Years.	Over 10 Years.
544	1607	89

### REAGENTS.

During the year the 2 dose method, Alum Precipitated Toxoid was used (1 c.c. followed in 2 weeks by .4 c.c.) for most of the children.

The following is the number of children treated up to date with the various reagents.

T.A.F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1318
A.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	841

#### REACTIONS.

These continue to be negligible whatever reagent used.

#### RESULTS.

Of 1220 children treated with T.A.F. (Toxoid antitoxin floccules—three 1 c.c. injections at fortnightly intervals), 31 only were Schick Positive three months later. This gives a Schick Negative rate of 97.5%. Of the 451 children treated with A.P.T. (as described above), 16 were Schick Positive. The Schick Negative rate in this case was 96.5%.

	Ages.	
	1-5 Years.	6-9 Years.
Percentage of known Schick Negative Children in the Burgh ... ..	27.42%	23.48%

#### CASES NOTIFIED AFTER IMMUNISATION.

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year in a child who was immunised and found to be Post Schick Negative.

#### Erysipelas.

16 Cases of this disease were notified during 1937. This number, although 5 more than 1936, is considerably below the median number for the last 9 years. No case occurred in June, July, August and September. Two of the patients were under 1 year of age and 8 were over 45 years of age. There was one death during the year.

#### Smallpox.

No case of this disease occurred in the Burgh during the year.

#### Enteric Fever.

One case of Typhoid Fever and two cases of Paratyphoid fever were notified during the year. With regard to the former it seems probable that infection may have resulted from the consumption of shell fish whilst the patient was on holiday.

One of the para-typhoid patients was a baker, but there were no further cases reported as having become infected through him. In neither of the para-typhoid cases was any source of infection discovered.

All three cases made a good recovery.

### Gastro Enteritis.

(For a full report see the " Medical Officer " of 26th February, 1938.)

During the months of August and September, 1937, there was an increase to epidemic proportions in the number of cases of Gastro-Enteritis in the Burgh of Kilmarnock. The following table gives the time incidence of the cases :—

TABLE No. 11.

Date.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1		xxxxx	N	xN	
2		x		x	
3		xx	N		
4		xxxxxxxxxx	x		xx
5		xxxx		xN	xxN
6		x			
7		xxxxxx		x	
8		xxx		xxx	N
9		xxxxx	xNN	xx	
10	x	x		N	
11	xx	xxx	xx	xN	
12			xx	xxx	xxxx
13		xxxx		x	xxx
14		x		x	x
15		x	x	xxxxx	
16		x	x		
17		x			xx
18				xxx	
19				x	
20				x * * * *	xN
21					
22		xN	x		
23			xx	xxx	
24		x			
25		xx	x		
26	xxx	xxxxxxx		xx	x
27	xx				
28	xxxxxx		xxN	xN	
29	xxxxx				x
30	xx			xx	
31			xxx		

N—Notified cases.

x—Cases otherwise discovered.

\* \* \* \*—Craigendunton Water chlorinated.

The story of the outbreak is as follows :—

Early in September, Dr. Currie and one of his partners in practice, Dr. Robertson, reported an outbreak of diarrhoea among their patients. Steps were immediately taken to confirm, or otherwise, the suggestion of the practitioners that an undue number of cases of enteritis was occurring. Information was collected by the Sanitary Staff by visiting the affected and other houses, and arrangements were made that the doctors in the town should keep us informed of fresh cases of enteritis.

Our first enquiries proved that there were, or had been, some 30 cases of enteritis, mostly of a mild nature. Particulars of each case were tabulated, and arrangements were made to have the stools of any further patients examined for a causal organism.

It became apparent that the Enteritis was of the nature of Sonne Dysentery, most of the cases being mild and recovering in a day or two.

Further investigation in collaboration with Col. Morison of the Usher Institute of Public Health, Edinburgh, led to the water supply from Craigen-dunton becoming suspect. The water was immediately chlorinated, as noted earlier in the report.

The evidence suggested that the cause of the outbreak was the contamination of the Upland surface water supply with the excreta of gulls.

### **Pneumonia.**

30 notifications of Pneumonia were received during 1937, 16 being in respect of Acute Primary Pneumonia and 14 in respect of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia. January was the month of greatest incidence, there being 5 cases of Primary Pneumonia and 11 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia notified in that month.

During 1937 there were 42 deaths credited to Pneumonia (all forms). 30 deaths occurred in males and 12 in females. Of this number 18 died of Acute Primary Pneumonia or Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, and of this number only 5 had been notified.

### **Influenza.**

During the month of December 1936, there were very few cases of Influenza in Kilmarnock, although it was rife in many other parts of Scotland at that time.

When cases began to occur with any frequency, arrangements were made with the doctors in the nine practices in the town to provide information each day of their first visits to cases of Influenza. The epidemic practically coincided in time with the month of January, although a certain number of cases occurred in the first part of February. The following is a summary of this information, together with some remarks on the action taken by the Health Department.

January, 1937.	Number of First Visits.	Remarks.
1	11	
2	21	
3 (Sunday)	1	
4	35	
5	60	One doctor attacked : severe.
6	65	
7	69	Supply of posters ordered.
8	87	
9	95	One doctor attacked : mild.
10 (Sunday)	63	Corporation Hospitals closed to visiting.
11	226	Kilmarnock Infirmary closed to visiting by Medical Superintendent.
12	183	Nurses asked to keep out of public vehicles and places of amusement.
13	156	Public excluded from Town Council Meeting.
14	151	
15	133	
16	127	Arrangements made with local branch of Red Cross Society to make available six nurses to augment our Health Visiting Staff, for home nursing of influenza, should the need arise.
17 (Sunday)	74	
18	260	
19	208	
20	173	
21	160	
22	149	
23	110	
24 (Sunday)	65	
25	188	
26	115	
27	96	
28	99	
29	84	
30	54	
31 (Sunday)	37	Posters distributed to all main factories, mills, offices and schools, also a number posted in prominent positions throughout the town.

## MAIN SYMPTOMS.

The patients suffered from a febrile condition, and in each of the nine practices the outstanding symptom reported was "headache." On seven occasions out of the nine "general muscular pains and sore throat (pharyngitis)" were mentioned. On five occasions out of the nine "backache, sore chest (tracheitis), cough" was mentioned, and on three occasions "bronchitis" was mentioned.

## SEVERITY AND COMPLICATIONS.

Of the nine practices, eight reported the type as mild, one as moderately severe; one of the doctors who reported the type as mild qualified this by saying that there were a number of cases which appeared to be of a different type, that is, moderately severe.

## DEATHS.

There were 25 deaths credited to Influenza during the year, all but three occurring in the first two months.

## **Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.**

5 cases of Puerperal Fever and 9 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in 1937. Of these patients 3 and 5 respectively were removed to hospital.

7 of the 14 cases occurred in the first 2 months of the year.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis during the year.

## **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

4 notifications of eye inflammation in the new born were received during the year. In all the condition was mild and cleared up without hospital treatment.

## **Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**

7 cases of the disease were notified during the year and there were 5 deaths.

## **Tuberculosis.**

29 cases of Tuberculosis were notified in 1937. This is the smallest number of notifications that have been received in any one year. Of the 29 notifications, 21 were in respect of pulmonary disease, and 8 in respect of non-pulmonary disease.



TABLE No. 13.

Table for the year ending 31st December, 1937, showing the diseases in various wards of the Burgh and the houses of various sizes.

	Wards.								Total.			Apartments.					5 and over	Institutions
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1937	1936	1935	1	2	3	4			
Diphtheria ... ..	9	34	7	9	5	14	13	19	110	115	151	15	45	35	8	4	7	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	20	57	13	16	3	9	28	28	174	250	233	24	64	52	12	8	14	
Puerperal Fever ... ..	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	12	3	—	2	—	—	3	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	9	15	7	—	—	—	—	9	—	
Pneumonia (Acute and Influenzal) ... ..	4	3	2	7	2	2	7	3	30	31	55	2	12	6	3	7	—	
Erysipelas ... ..	1	5	3	4	1	—	1	1	16	11	22	2	4	4	3	3	—	
Dysentery ... ..	2	5	—	3	3	—	—	1	14	—	—	1	3	2	3	5	—	
Enteric ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	7	3	4	—	2	4	—	1	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	—	1	—	—	3	—	
Tuberculosis ... ..	5	11	1	4	—	1	2	5	29	50	34	2	8	11	—	8	—	
TOTAL ... ..	43	119	41	45	14	28	53	58	401	489	512	46	143	114	30	51	17	



TABLE No. 14.  
AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards.	Total	Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to Hospital
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	7	7	—
Diphtheria ...	—	21	55	23	10	1	—	110	107	3
Dysentery ...	—	1	7	2	1	2	1	14	3	11
Erysipelas ...	2	—	1	2	3	8	—	16	7	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	1	2	—	8	4	1	16	12	4
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	—	4	3	1	3	—	3	14	5	9
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	5	3	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	9	5	4
Scarlet Fever ...	—	42	97	23	12	—	—	174	165	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	—	2	—	7	5	7	—	21	15	6
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	8	6	2
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Para-Typhoid B ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	—
	8	72	172	65	56	22	5	401	338	63

TABLE No. 15.

TABLE SHOWING THE MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Months.	Dysentery.	Smallpox.	Acute Polio-Myelitis.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Enteric Fever	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia (Acute and Primary).	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Total.
January ...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	15	...	16	1	14	51
February ...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	1	3	2	6	20
March ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	3	2	11	25
April ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	16	4	1	2	19	44
May ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	6	...	1	14	26
June ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	2	...	16	25
July ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	3	...	...	9	20
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	11	18
September ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	7	19
October ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	4	...	2	23	49
November ...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	24	4	...	2	21	58
December ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	4	4	23	45
Total ...	14	...	...	9	7	5	4	3	110	29	30	16	174	401

TABLE No. 16.  
TABLE SHOWING COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE PAST TWELVE YEARS  
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

	Dysentery.	Smallpox.	Polio-Encephalitis.	Polio-Myelitis.	Malaria.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Chickenpox.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Enteric Fever.	Krysipelas.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia (Acute and Influenzal).	Scarlet Fever.	Total.	Patients Removed to Hospital.
1926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	22	25	51	90	156	348	148
1927	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	7	2	3	26	29	69	80	186	530	201
1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	3	3	2	..	32	54	79	50	180	430	228
1929	..	..	..	..	..	3	89	1	4	3	3	40	70	85	68	132	498	283
1930	..	..	..	..	..	9	45	..	4	3	7	28	58	89	49	148	440	217
1931	..	..	..	..	..	7	36	1	5	6	4	25	99	58	58	188	487	213
1932	..	..	1	2	..	5	58	3	6	3	4	16	45	46	52	337	578	355
1933	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	2	..	5	2	28	59	55	35	339	537	408
1934	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	5	5	..	29	61	41	25	154	329	246
1935	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	4	3	3	1	22	151	34	55	233	513	374
1936	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	3	12	2	..	11	115	50	31	250	489	381
1937	14	..	..	..	..	9	..	7	5	4	3	16	110	29	30	174	401	338

## NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Our knowledge of these diseases is gained from two sources :—

- (1) by means of weekly returns from the Headmasters of Schools.
- (2) by means of weekly returns from the Health Visitors.

The following table gives a resume of the information received :—

TABLE No. 17.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Whooping Cough	37	46	44	51	14	12	11	—	2	—	—	1	218
Chickenpox ...	6	6	30	43	14	23	2	—	2	1	7	16	150
Measles ...	75	136	204	180	86	28	—	—	—	—	1	—	710
Mumps ...	1	1	1	1	—	26	—	—	40	248	280	123	721
German Measles	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Impetigo ...	3	3	2	6	2	—	—	—	1	3	5	9	34
Scabies ...	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	11	3	22
Ringworm ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	122	194	282	283	117	96	13	—	45	253	304	153	1862

Measles was epidemic in the early months of 1937, 681 cases occurring in the first 5 months of the year. This epidemic occurred at the same time as an extensive Influenza epidemic. There were 11 deaths from Measles in 1937, all in children under the age of 5. Records of this disease exist for the Burgh since 1932, and from a perusal of these it is seen that the disease has occurred each year as follows :—

1932—199 cases.	Month of maximum incidence—May.
1933— 88 cases	„ „ „ —March.
1934—902 cases	„ „ „ —March.
1935— 2 cases	„ „ „ —
1936— 92 cases	„ „ „ —December.
1937—711 cases	„ „ „ —March.

It would seem that large epidemics of this disease were occurring in the town at three yearly intervals, explainable on the theory of low herd immunity at these intervals.

Mumps was also epidemic during the latter months of the year, 651 cases occurring in the last three months.

The figures for mumps since 1932 are :—

1932—528 cases.	Month of maximum incidence—December.
1933—385 cases.	„ „ „ —January.
1934— 5 cases.	
1935— 1 cases.	
1936— 3 cases.	
1937—721 cases.	Month of maximum incidence—November.

It would appear that in this disease the inter-epidemic period was 5 years for this Burgh.

There were 218 cases of Whooping Cough in 1937 and 7 deaths from the disease. (6 in children under 5 years of age). The figures for this disease since 1932 are as follows :—

1932— 67 cases	Month of maximum incidence—December.
1933—389 cases	„ „ „ —March.
1934—245 cases	„ „ „ —October.
1935—238 cases	„ „ „ —January.
1936—158 cases	„ „ „ —November.
1937—218 cases	„ „ „ —April.

It will be seen that in this disease there has not been the same sequence of epidemic followed by relative immunity.

### **Laboratory Diagnosis.**

Pathological Specimens arising from cases of infectious diseases are examined at the Clinical Research Laboratories, London, or at the Usher Institute of Public Health, Edinburgh, or at the Royal College of Physicians Laboratory, Edinburgh. Specimens taken under the joint V.D. Scheme are examined at the County Laboratory, Ayr.

A small municipal laboratory is being fitted up at the new Burgh Maternity Home, and it is hoped that this will be in operation some time in 1938.

### **Disinfection.**

This process is carried out by the Sanitary Department, generally in the houses of the patients.

### **Immunisation against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.**

With regard to active immunisation against Scarlet Fever, there is nothing of interest to report during the year.

With regard to Diphtheria, however, the work carried out is detailed under Diphtheria in the Infectious Diseases part of the Report, see page 21.

## KIRKLANDSIDE HOSPITAL

The Staff includes :—

- The Matron.
- 2 Sisters.
- 4 Staff Nurses.
- 9 Probationers.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent, and is responsible for the treatment of patients.

In addition to serving the needs of the Burgh, the Hospital serves the surrounding County District. Details of the patients admitted as regards age and area from which admitted, are seen in Table No 23.

In May 1937, Miss Gordon, till then Matron of Kaimshill Sanatorium, was appointed Matron in place of Miss Falconer, who resigned under the Superannuation Scheme.

In April 1937, the General Nursing Council approved of the hospital as an affiliated training school (in conjunction with Belvidere Hospital, Glasgow).

During the year radiators were installed in 6 nurses' bedrooms, where previously there had not been means of heating.

### Scarlet Fever.

244 patients were admitted as suffering from Scarlet Fever, 165 from the Burgh and 79 from the County area. There were 6 deaths from the disease. The following table gives the particulars :—

TABLE No. 18.

Sex.	Age.	Days in Hospital.	Remarks.	County or Burgh Patient.
F	6 years.	8	Mixed infection. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.	C
F	9 months.	15	Scarlet Fever and Broncho-Pneumonia.	C
M	3 years.	8	Toxic Scarlet Fever.	B
F	1½ years.	7½ hrs.	Surgical Scarlet Fever following burn.	C
M	11 months.	12	Surgical Scarlet Fever following burns.	C
F	1½ years.	10	Surgical Scarlet Fever following burns.	C



The following table gives the details of the more important complications of the patients admitted :—

TABLE No. 19.

	Number.	Percentage of Patients Admitted.
Adenitis ... ..	34	14·0
Otorrhoea ... ..	18	7·4
Arthritis ... ..	11	4·6
Albuminuria ... ..	6	2·5
Rhinitis ... ..	3	1·2
Endocarditis ... ..	3	1·2
Nephritis ... ..	1	0·4
Pneumonia ... ..	1	0·4

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever admitted has steadily declined since 1933, and as steadily the percentage incidence of adenitis has risen. Otorrhoea and arthritis figures have fluctuated irregularly during these years. The percentage incidence of the other complications has remained approximately steady.

3 specific cross infections occurred in the Scarlet Fever Ward during the year as follows :—

Chickenpox ... ..	4 cases.
Whooping Cough ... ..	1 case.
Mumps ... ..	1 case.

### Diphtheria.

238 patients were admitted to hospital as suffering from Diphtheria, 106 of the patients being admitted from the Burgh and the remaining 132 from the County area.

6 of the patients proved to be suffering from Scarlet Fever.

11 patients were admitted as suffering from Laryngeal Diphtheria—2 from the Burgh and 9 from the County. In all but one County case the diagnosis was confirmed. Tracheotomy was required on 4 occasions, resulting in recovery in one case and death in 3 cases. The cases not requiring tracheotomy all recovered.

In all there were 9 deaths from Diphtheria during the year, giving a fatality rate of 3·8, which is low in comparison to recent years. In addition to the 3 deaths from Laryngeal Diphtheria, there were 5 from Toxic Myocarditis, and 1 from Haemorrhagic Diphtheria. 6 of the deaths occurred in children admitted to the hospital on the 4th or 5th day of illness.



The following table gives the complications met with :—

TABLE No. 20.

	Number	Day of Development.	Duration.
Enlarged Glands ...	47	1st to 15th day	2 to 26 days
Rhinitis ... ..	26	1st to 28th day	4 to 28 days
Albuminuria ... ..	8	3rd to 21st day	7 to 40 days
Otorrhoea ... ..	7	1st to 14th day	14 to 72 days
Paralysis of Lower Limbs	17	28th to 70th day	5 to 21 days
Palatal Paralysis ...	12	6th to 14th day	8 to 70 days
Pharyngeal Paralysis ...	4	42nd to 49th day	4 to 18 days
Paralysis of Eye Muscles	5	41st to 49th day	3 to 12 days

232 patients received Antitoxin during the year. The dosage varied from 2,000 to 80,000 units per case. Serum was given as a routine by the intramuscular route, but the severe cases were all given intravenous serum where possible.

6 patients were received as suffering from Diphtheria during the year who had been immunised or partly immunised before admission. All were from the County area. In the case of three of the patients, admission took place within a week or two of having the injections, the necessary time not having elapsed for immunity to develop. One of these patients died.

The particulars of the other 3 cases are as follows :—

1. Female age 13, admitted 4 months after injections—no posterior Schick test done—particles of membrane on both tonsils—not severe—culture positive.
2. Female age 6, admitted 1 year after injections—no posterior Schick test done—patches on tonsils—not severe—culture positive.
3. Female age  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , admitted 3 months after injections—no posterior Schick test done—severe throat infection not typical of Diphtheria—culture negative.

The investigation into the colour of the hair of patients admitted with Diphtheria was again continued during 1937. Approximately 55% of the children were fair as compared with 60% in 1935 and 50% in 1936. A control investigation in the child population outside hospital showed 45% to be fair.

### Enteric Fever.

One patient was admitted from the Burgh with Typhoid Fever. He made a good recovery.

Four patients were admitted suffering from Paratyphoid (B) Fever—two from the Burgh and two from the County area. In three instances, the disease was mild, and in all four a good recovery was made.

### Erysipelas.

18 patients were admitted as suffering from Erysipelas, and in all but one, the diagnosis was confirmed. On eleven occasions, the condition had started on the face or scalp. There were four deaths, three in babies under the age of 14 days, and one in a young man aged 21. The adult death was due to a massive pulmonary embolism. The value of the sulphanilamide products in the treatment of the disease has been very noticeable.

### Puerperal Infections.

8 patients were admitted as suffering from puerperal infections. 7 of the patients made a good recovery, but one woman, who was admitted in the height of the epidemic suffering from severe Influenza, died. The following table gives particulars of the cases treated :—

TABLE No. 21.

Case No.	Burgh or County.	Age.	Day of Puerperium when Admitted.	Cervical Swab.	Diagnosis.	Result.
1	B	28	3rd	+	Local sepsis (severe)	Recovery.
2	B	25	5th	+	Influenza plus slight local sepsis	Died
3	B	33	8th week	—	Phlebitis	Recovery
4	B	26	3rd	+	Local sepsis (severe)	Recovery
5	B	22	3rd	+	Slight local sepsis (severe)	Recovery
6	B	18	3rd	+	Local sepsis (severe)	Recovery
7	B	22	7th	+	Local sepsis (moderate)	Recovery
8	C	26	8th	—	Local sepsis (mild)	Recovery

### Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Ten patients were admitted as suffering from Cerebro-Spinal Fever and one for observation as (?) Cerebro-Spinal Fever. The diagnosis was confirmed in 7 instances. Of the 7 patients definitely found to be suffering from the disease, 3 recovered and 4 died. Particulars of the cases are set out below.

TABLE No. 22.

Case No.	Sex.	Age.	C.S. Fluid Contained.	Diagnosis.	Result.
1	M	38	Staphylococci	Post Influenzal Septic meningitis	Death
2	F	11 mos	—	Post Influenzal Meningitis	Death
3	M	15	Meningococci	C.S. Fever.	Death 14 days after admission (relapse)
4	M	5 mos.	Meningococci	C.S. Fever.	Death
5	F	4	Meningococci	C.S. Fever.	Recovery
6	F	1½	Meningococci	C.S. Fever.	Death
7	F	17	Meningococci	C.S. Fever.	Death
8	M	35	Meningococci	C.S. Fever.	Recovery
9	F	4	Meningococci	C.S. Fever.	Recovery
10	M	1½	—	Pneumonia secondary to extensive burns	Death
11	F	6	—	Osteomyelitis	Recovery

Massive intravenous dosage with meningococcal antitoxin seemed to give more promising results than any other form of treatment. This form of therapy combined with sulphanilamide will be tried in future cases.

### Measles.

11 patients were admitted suffering from measles. In 7 instances, this was complicated by broncho pneumonia. 2 of the patients died.

### Influenza.

23 patients were admitted suffering from Influenza. In 18 instances, this was complicated by pneumonia. There were 7 deaths.

### Other Diseases.

For particulars of the numbers, ages, etc., of other patients treated in Hospital during the year, reference should be made to Table No. 23.

TABLE No. 23.

## THE WORK OF THE HOSPITAL.

Disease.	No. in Hospital.	Admissions during the Year.					Patient Days.		Discharges.	Deaths.	No. in Hospital.
		Under 5	5 and under 15	15 and over	Total	Burgh.	County	County			
Scarlet Fever ...	23	65	139	40	244	165	79	2807	233	6	28
Diphtheria ...	31	56	134	48	238	106	132	4327	242	9	18
Erysipelas ...	1	7	2	9	18	7	11	135	15	4	—
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	1	3	4	2	2	54	4	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	1	—	—	7	7	6	1	15	7	1	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	7	7	6	1	5	6	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever... ..	—	6	1	4	11	8	3	14	4	7	—
Measles and Laryngitis... ..	1	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	3	—	—
Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	—	3	—	—	3	1	2	34	2	1	—
Measles and Broncho Pneumonia ...	—	8	1	2	11	10	1	21	9	2	—
Dysentery ...	—	4	3	4	11	3	8	118	7	1	3
Enteritis ...	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Mumps ...	—	—	2	1	3	3	—	—	2	—	1
Septic Adenitis ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Phlebitis ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
	59	150	285	128	563	323	240	7530	537	32	53

## TUBERCULOSIS

There were 29 notifications in respect of Tuberculosis during 1937. Of this number, 21 were notifications of Pulmonary cases, and 8 were for non-pulmonary cases. The particulars as to age and sex of the patients notified can be seen in Table No. 26.

Of the cases notified during the year, 22 were removed to a Sanatorium. In the case of 1 patient notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the diagnosis was not confirmed.

During the year, 56 patients were referred for X-Ray examinations at Kilmarnock Infirmary.

At the end of the year, there were 216 persons on the Tuberculosis register, representing 0·54% of the population. Of the 216 persons, 137 were pulmonary cases and 79 non-pulmonary cases.

The following figures give the number of persons on the register since 1930.

				Pulmonary Cases	Non-Pulmonary Cases	Total
1930	...	...	...	244	166	410
1931	...	...	...	203	162	365
1932	...	...	...	186	127	313
1933	...	...	...	176	133	309
1934	...	...	...	171	91	262
1935	...	...	...	180	99	279
1936	...	...	...	148	81	229
1937	...	...	...	137	79	216

These figures show that the disease, whilst still one of the first importance, is declining steadily.

There were 21 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year, 16 being in Pulmonary cases and 5 in non-Pulmonary cases. The death figures since 1930 are as follows :—

				Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1930	...	...	...	27	13	40
1931	...	...	...	14	8	22
1932	...	...	...	14	4	18
1933	...	...	...	27	5	32
1934	...	...	...	13	9	22
1935	...	...	...	20	5	25
1936	...	...	...	22	8	30
1937	...	...	...	16	5	21

These figures do not show the same steady decline as the figures for the total incidence, suggesting that when cases do occur, they are not tending to become milder.

The following Table gives the particulars of the home visiting done during the year.

TABLE No. 24.

	Districts.				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Number of cases visited (after notification) ... ..	9	7	4	8	28
Number of old cases visited ...	48	49	31	49	177
Observation cases, etc. ... ..	4	4	3	1	12
Total visits to all cases ... ..	147	137	82	125	491

TABLE No. 25.

There follows a Table representing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

	Number Attended.		Attendances.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
New cases ... ..	7	5	38	33
Old cases ... ..	27	38	111	130
Observation cases or contacts	7	5	13	10
	41	48	162	173

During the year 41 patients received Domiciliary Treatment.



The following Table gives particulars of the notifications during the year :—

TABLE No. 26.

		Age Groups.									Number of cases notified during year in which diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed.	
		Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	Total	Under 15	15 and over
Pulmonary ...	Males	1	—	—	1	3	—	6	—	11	1	9
do. ...	Females	1	—	—	6	2	—	1	—	10	1	8
Non-Pulmonary	Males	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	1
do.	Females	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	1

The Table which follows shows the arrangements for institutional treatment for 1937 :—

TABLE No. 27.

		In Institutions on January 1st	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in Institutions.	In Institutions December 31st
Pulmonary	...	Adults—Males Females	15 12	14 11	8 2	3 7
do.	...	Children—Males Females	— 3	2 5	— —	— —
Non-Pulmonary	...	Adults—Males Females	8 5	11 4	1 —	2 4
do.	...	Children—Males Females	5 5	4 8	— —	4 7
		Total	53	59	11	27

42 cases received treatment in Kaimshill Sanatorium.  
 19 do. do. Glenafton Sanatorium.  
 29 do. do. St. Andrew's Home, Millport.  
 4 do. do. Biggart Home, Prestwick.  
 4 do. do. Other Institutions.

TABLE No. 28.

The following Tables show the number of persons in the Area at 31st December, 1937, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

	Age Groups.									Total
	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
PULMONARY—										
1. Sputum not present										
{ Males	—	2	4	3	3	2	—	—	14	
{ Females	—	2	4	6	1	—	—	—	13	
2. Sputum present but not examined										
{ Males	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
{ Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Sputum examined and Tubercle Bacilli found										
{ Males	—	—	—	1	6	7	7	—	21	
{ Females	—	—	1	10	7	4	2	—	24	
4. Sputum examined and Tubercle Bacilli never found										
{ Males	—	—	3	6	3	9	10	—	31	
{ Females	—	1	5	12	9	3	3	—	33	
PULMONARY TOTAL ... ..	—	5	18	38	29	25	22	—	137	

TABLE 28 (CONTINUED).

	Age Groups.								
	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
NON-PULMONARY—									
1. Abdominal ...	1	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	9
	1	2	5	2	5	—	1	—	16
2. Spine ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	5
3. Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine)	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	9
	—	3	3	1	1	—	1	—	9
4. Superficial Glands	1	1	6	2	3	1	—	—	14
	—	1	1	5	1	2	—	—	10
5. Lupus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
6. Other Parts or Organs	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	5
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NON-PULMONARY TOTAL ...	4	13	23	17	15	4	3	—	79
PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY TOTAL ...	4	18	41	55	44	29	25	—	216

TABLE No. 29.

Return of number of persons who died from Tuberculosis in the Area during the year 1937, with particulars as to period elapsing between notification and death, and between discharge from an Institution and death :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons who died from Tuberculosis	11	5	2	3
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	1	1	1	3
Notified less than 1 month before death	1	1	1	—
„ from 1 to 3 months before death	—	—	—	—
„ from 3 to 6 months before death	1	1	—	—
„ from 6 to 12 months before death	—	—	—	—
„ from 1 to 2 years before death	3	1	—	—
„ over 2 years before death	5	1	—	—
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution	1	1	—	—
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution	3	—	—	—

## KAIMSHILL SANATORIUM

The Staff includes :—

The Matron.  
1 Sister.  
1 Staff Nurse.  
3 Probationers.

The Medical Officer acts as Medical Superintendent.

In May, 1937, Miss Gordon, the Matron, took over the post of Matron at Kirklands Hospital, and the duties of Matron at Kaimshill have since been carried out by Miss Chalmers.

At the beginning of 1937, there were 18 patients in residence, 14 from the Burgh and 4 from the County. During the year, 34 patients were admitted. Some further information with regard to admission, progress of patients, etc., can be obtained by a perusal of Table No. 30.

Tuberculin treatment, by the same method as was used last year, was administered to 8 patients. The particulars are as follows :—

			Result	
			Improved.	Not Improved
Pulmonary ...	...	3	2	1
Non-Pulmonary ...	...	5	3	2

One patient had a course of Crysalbine with considerable benefit.

Pneumo-Thorax was induced in two patients during the year, and a further four patients attended periodically for refills during the year, having had the original collapse carried out in a previous year. The following gives details of the state of these patients at the end of the year.

Female ...	Induced	...	...	Very much improved.
Male ...	Induced	...	...	Slightly improved.
Female ...	Refills	...	...	Keeps well.
Female ...	Refills	...	...	Keeps well.
Male ...	Refills	...	...	Improved.
Male ...	Refills	...	...	Improved.

Arrangements for X-ray examinations are made with the local Infirmary, and during the year, 23 patients in the sanatorium were X-rayed in this way.

13 patients had dental treatment during the year.

During the year, the many good friends of Kaimshill Sanatorium did much to brighten the stay of the patients in various different ways. Entertainments were staged from time to time in the recreation hall in the winter months. Putting and croquet competitions were arranged in the summer months. A word of very special thanks is again due to the Kaimshill Mission Workers for their continued interest in the patients' welfare during the year.



TABLE No. 30.

There follows a Table showing particulars of the admissions and discharges to Kaimshill during the Year :—

	ADMISSIONS.				DISCHARGES.				Deaths.				Number in Hospital, 31/12/37.							
	1 and under 5.		5 and under 15.		15 and over.		Total.		Improved.		Not Improved.		Total.		M.	F.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
BURGH—																				
Pulmonary ...	7	5	—	1	2	4	11	5	13	10	11	8	1	2	12	10	6	1	2	4
Non-Pulmonary ...	2	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	3	2	2	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	1
COUNTY—																				
Pulmonary ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	3	2	1	—	2	2	3	2	—	—	1
Non-Pulmonary ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

### Staff.

At the beginning of the year, the Burgh Maternity Home Staff consisted of :—

- The Matron.
- 1 Sister.
- 3 Staff Nurses.
- 3 Probationers.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent.

In November, on the removal of the premises from Green Street to the New Burgh Maternity Home, Holmes Road, the staff was augmented by the appointment of :—

- Dr. W. I. C. Morris (Consultant Obstetrician) (part time).
- Dr. E. M. M'Kendrick, Resident Medical Officer (appointed November).
- 2 Sisters.
- 1 Staff Nurse.
- 1 Probationer.

The Clinic work was continued during the year at Green Street, which remains the headquarters of the four Health Visitors, who are responsible for the outdoor visiting. Each visitor has her own district for combined duties under the Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health and Tuberculosis services.

In addition to the Clinic premises at Green Street, there is a workroom for Voluntary Workers.

### The Work of the Maternity Home.

13 beds were provided up till November, when 32 beds became available in the new premises. With the transfer, the character of the Home altered. Whereas previously, complicated cases had to be transferred elsewhere, *e.g.*, Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital, our new Maternity Home offers a complete service within our own Burgh.

During the year, there were 492 patients admitted to one or other of the homes (430 to the old Home and 62 to the new Home) :—

- 427 confinements took place, 440 babies being born.
- (384 confinements in old Home, 397 babies being born),
- (43 confinements in new Home, 43 babies being born).

There were 868 births notified in the Burgh in 1937, and the figure 427 represents 49% of the total.

During the year, 3 patients had to be referred to Kilmarnock Nursing Home, on account of the Burgh Maternity Home being full when the confinements became due.

The fees collected in the Burgh Maternity Home during the year amounted to £1,060 12s 6d as against £1,024 2s 6d in the previous year.

The following table shows the percentage of the total births which have taken place in institutions in recent years.

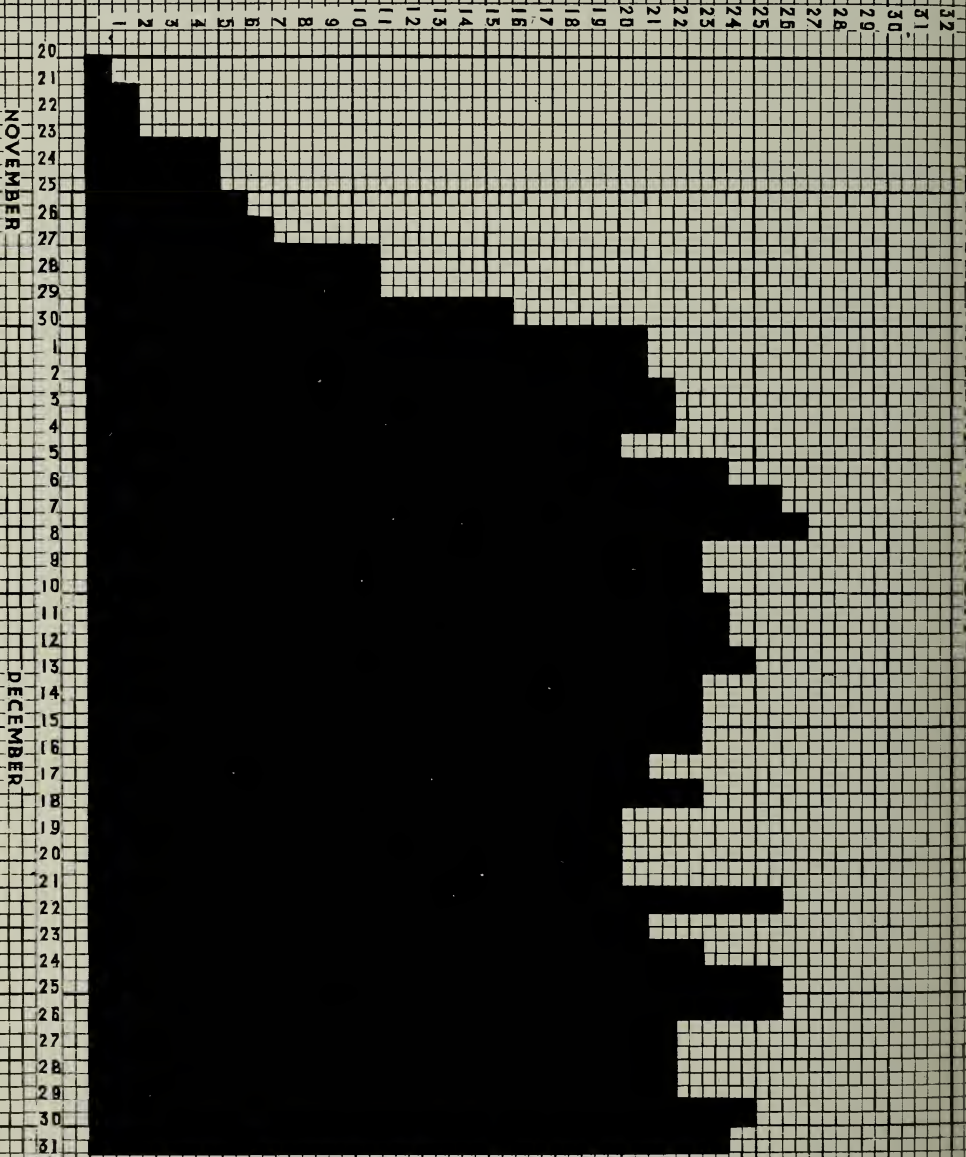
TABLE No. 31.

Year.	Total Number of Births Notified.	Births Occurring in Institutions.	
		Number.	Percentage of Total Births Notified.
1931    ...    ...	834	359	43·0%
1933    ...    ...	879	507	57·7%
1935    ...    ...	863	560	65·0%
1937    ...    ...	868	564	65·0%

The following chart shows the amount of the available accommodation at the new Home that was occupied during the year. It is evident from the chart that the amount of accommodation provided is not going to be excessive.

## BURGH MATERNITY HOME

NUMBER IN HOME



During the year 1937, 21 patients with serious complications were conveyed to Glasgow and admitted to the Maternity Hospital there. 7 of these patients were admitted to the antenatal wards. The provision of the new Home should obviate the necessity of sending any further patients to outside hospitals.

The reasons for referring the 21 patients are set forth in the following table :—

TABLE No. 32.

Conditions.	No. of Cases.
Albuminuria ... ..	5
Contracted Pelvis ... ..	4
Placenta Praevia ... ..	3
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage ... ..	3
Heart Disease ... ..	1
Hyperemesis Gravidarum ... ..	1
Pyelitis ... ..	1
Toxæmia of Pregnancy ... ..	1
Excessive Œdema ... ..	1
Abnormal Presentation ... ..	1

### Summary of the Work of the Home.

Number of confinements, 384 + 43	427
Number of babies born	440
Normal confinements, 318 + 34	352
With doctor	119
Without medical attendance	233
Abnormal or complicated confinements, 66 + 9	75
Caesarean sections	2
Instrumental deliveries	54
Other deliveries	19
Number of women having antenatal care at clinic	377
Number of women admitted for antenatal care	16
Number of maternal deaths	0
Number of maternal deaths in women confined in the Home but occurring elsewhere, <i>e.g.</i> , Isolation Hospital	0
Number of still births	7

The percentage of instrumental deliveries during the year was 12·7. This is to be compared with an average rate for the years 1932-1936 (inclusive) of 17·3%.

### Notification of Births Act.

The duty of notifying a birth is placed upon the parents, medical attendant and midwife, and notification must be made within 36 hours of the occurrence of the birth. Only one of the above need notify, and the others need not, if they have reason to believe that a notification has already been sent.

During 1937, 4 births registered failed to be notified.

The total number of notified births, including still births, was 868, being 116 fewer than last year. 305 or 35.1% of these occurred in the patients' homes. 427 or 49.2% occurred in the Burgh Maternity Home, and the remaining 136 or 15.7% occurred in other Institutions.

		Male.	Female.	Total.
(a) Number of births registered	{ legitimate ...	361	347	708
	{ illegitimate ...	16	15	31
(b) Number of births notified	{ live births ...	...	...	844
	{ still births ...	...	...	24
(c) Number attended by doctors	...	...	...	175
Number attended by midwives	...	...	...	517
Number attended by doctors and midwives	...	...	...	176

### Infantile Mortality.

During 1937, 84 deaths occurred in infants, *i.e.*, children under 1 year of age. Of this number, 39 occurred under the age of 1 month. The last figure, representing the neonatal mortality.

The various conditions causing death are to be found in the Table which follows :—



TABLE No. 33.

## INFANTILE DEATHS.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.		1 and under 4 weeks.		1 and under 3 months.		3 and under 6 months.		6 and under 12 months.		Total.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prematurity ... ..	6	1	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	6	17
Congenital Debility...	—	—	4	6	—	3	1	—	—	—	5	9	14
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	3	1	8	3	11
Bronchitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	4
Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	5	2	7
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	4
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	3
Convulsions ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	2	4
Congenital Heart Disease ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Meningitis (Other Forms) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Haemorrhage of New Born	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Congenital Deformity ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Suffocation ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Influenza ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Asphyxia ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Coal Gas Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	10	2	13	14	5	9	11	4	8	8	47	37	84

## Maternal Mortality.

There were two deaths in women, during the year, associated with pregnancy.

The first occurred early in the year, and was due to Influenza, complicating the puerperium in time of epidemic.

The second death was due to acute pyelitis with toxæmia. This patient's pregnancy was complicated by an acute appendicitis requiring operation. It was following this that the urinary complication set in, which, in spite of hospital treatment, proved fatal.

## Control of Conception.

Nine women were referred to the Clinic held by the Women's Welfare Association at 123 Montrose Street, Glasgow, during the year.

## Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.

During the year frequent inspections of Midwives' Instruments, Bags and Records were made.

The following is a list of midwives who notified their intention to practice during the year 1937 :—

Name and Address.	No. of Certificate	Qualification
Adamson, Mrs. A., Flowerbank Nursing Home	4201	Trained
Cossar, Mrs. J., Burgh Maternity Home ...	9191	Trained
Dunnelly, Mrs. G., 27 Hill Street ... ..	3381	Bona-fide
Irving, Mrs. A. B., Kilmarnock Nursing Home	2087	Trained
Jarman, Mrs. I., Nurses' Cottage, Crosshouse	8009	Trained
Kearney, Miss E., Burgh Maternity Home ...	9380	Trained
McCreath, Miss M. B., Burgh Maternity Home	7805	Trained
Phillips, Mrs. C., 12 Irvine Road ... ..	3382	Bona-fide
Ramsay, Miss M. E., Burgh Maternity Home	12176	Trained
Smith, Mrs. M., 70 Dean Street ... ..	4700	Trained
Whittingham, Miss G. M., Burgh Maternity Home	12194	Trained

The midwives employed at the Burgh Maternity Home do not engage in any outside practice.

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland, midwives may send for the assistance of a medical practitioner in a case of emergency or difficulty, and the fees specified according to the services rendered are paid by the Local Authority, who are empowered to recover such fees from the persons concerned.

During 1937, there were 135 emergency calls as under :—

TABLE No. 34.

Conditions.						No. of Cases.
Lacerated Perineum...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Difficulty in Labour	...	...	...	...	...	18
Embarrassment of Child	...	...	...	...	...	10
High Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	9
Prolonged Second Stage	...	...	...	...	...	8
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	6
Uterine Inertia	...	...	...	...	...	6
Face Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	2
Retained Placenta	...	...	...	...	...	2
Breech Presentation...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Persistent Occipito-Posterior	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	...	...	...	2
Post-Partum Haemorrhage...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pre-Eclamptic Toxæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	135

The tables which follow deal further with the year's work of the midwives in the burgh.

TABLE No. 35.

## MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

## BIRTHS.

Total number of births notified during 1937.	Total number of deaths of new born children (within ten days).	Actual number of births attended by Midwives.	Actual number of deaths of new born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of cases not attended by a Doctor or Midwife.	
				Births.	Deaths.
868	16	530	7	—	—

## CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Total number of cases during 1937.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife.
	2	—
4		

## CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

Total number of cases during 1937.	Total number of deaths.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
5	—	2	—	—	—

TABLE No. 35 (CONTINUED).

## CASES OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Total number of cases during 1937.	Total number of deaths.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
9	1	2	—	—	—

## CASES OF STILL-BIRTHS (DEAD BORN CHILDREN).

Total number of cases during 1937.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1937.
24	13

As will be seen from Table No. 35, Midwives actually attended at 517 births. In connection with these cases 7 babies died within ten days of birth, two cases developed Puerperal Sepsis, and 2 cases Puerperal Pyrexia. Of the 24 cases of still-births, 13 occurred in the practice of midwives.

#### NOTIFICATIONS FROM MIDWIVES.

The following notifications were received during the year :—

Sending for Medical Assistance	...	...	...	135
Notification of Intention to Practice	...	...	...	11
Still-birth Notifications	...	...	...	10
Notification of Source of Infection	...	...	...	2
Notification of Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	2

#### GENERAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE ACTS.

The slight general improvement in conditions noted in previous years has been maintained.

Work under the Acts has been in a very similar state to that noted during the last few years. There are still women who book their midwife far too late in the pregnancy, and frequently there is no time to have proper antenatal care carried out before the women go to term. On one occasion during the year, the records of a midwife in practice were referred to the Central Midwives' Board for their observations.

#### Antenatal Consultations.

TABLE No. 36.

#### ANTENATAL AND POSTNATAL CLINICS.

	Antenatal.	Postnatal.
Number who attended ... ..	377	14
Number of attendances ... ..	1044	20

It will be seen from the above Table that 377 women attended the Antenatal Clinic during 1937. Of this number, 55 were under care at the beginning of the year, so that 322 attended for the first time during the year. Of the 377 women (134 were primiparae) who attended during the year, 61 were still under care at the end of the year, 7 were found to be non-pregnant, and the



following Table is a record of the 316 who were confined during 1937 in regard to where confinements took place :—

TABLE No. 37.

Burgh Maternity Home ...	...	...	...	...	255
At Home ...	...	...	...	...	52
Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	8
Kilwinning Hospital	...	...	...	...	1

Of the 255 women who were confined in the Burgh Maternity Home, 218 had normal confinements, while 37 cases required the attendance of a medical practitioner.

With regard to the patients attending the Antenatal Clinic during 1937, the following is a note of the abnormal conditions found :—

High Blood Pressure ...	...	...	...	...	58
Varicose Veins ...	...	...	...	...	12
Albuminuria and High Blood Pressure	...	...	...	...	11
Anaemia ...	...	...	...	...	11
Albuminuria ...	...	...	...	...	7
Hydramnios ...	...	...	...	...	4
Twin Pregnancies	...	...	...	...	4
Breech Presentation	...	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	2
Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	2
Pyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	1
Contracted Pelvis (due to Rickets)	...	...	...	...	1

Dental Caries, Constipation, Heartburn, Oedema of the Legs due to Pressure, etc., were also found in a number of cases.

# THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS

TABLE No. 38.

## HOME VISITATIONS.

	Districts.				Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	
INFANTS—					
Number of first visits (after notification of Birth) ...	167	207	194	141	709
Number of subsequent visits ...	1586	1254	1287	1197	5324
CHILDREN (1-5 Years)—					
Number of children visited ...	766	980	543	767	3056
Number of subsequent visits ...	2743	3122	2416	2239	10,820
EXPECTANT MOTHERS—					
Number visited ... ..	84	38	69	34	225
Number of subsequent visits ...	101	88	110	21	320
STILL-BIRTHS—					
Number visited ... ..	3	5	4	3	15
CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM					
Number visited ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
MEASLES—					
Number visited ... ..	115	12	66	54	247
WHOOPIING COUGH—					
Number visited ... ..	53	—	74	6	133
CHICKENPOX—					
Number visited ... ..	7	—	12	—	19

## Feeding of above Infants :—

Breast ... ..	522
Partly Breast ... ..	42
Artificial ... ..	101

The housing conditions of the babies born to women normally resident in the Burgh and visited by the Health Visitors during 1937 are shown in the following Table.

This Table shows a considerable improvement in housing conditions from the state of affairs a few years ago.

TABLE No. 3*h*.

Number of Rooms.	Number of Inmates.													
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
One Room ...	6	124	83	41	16	7	2	3	4	—	—	1	—	287
Two Rooms ...	1	53	54	37	15	14	13	3	7	—	—	—	1	198
Three Rooms ...	2	21	34	32	26	17	17	10	8	3	—	—	—	170
Four or more Rooms ... ..	—	2	2	4	9	5	4	3	7	3	—	—	—	39
Total ... ..	9	200	173	114	66	43	36	19	26	6	—	1	1	694

TABLE No. 40.

## THE WORK OF THE CLINIC.

	Under 1 Year of Age.	Over 1 Year of Age.	Total.
Number of children who attended	248	176	424
Number of attendances made ...	752	367	1119

TABLE No. 41.

## THE CONDITIONS RECORDED WERE.

	Districts.				Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	
Skin Conditions ...	18	11	12	3	44
For Vaccination ...	35	28	20	10	93
Malnutrition ...	2	6	4	1	13
Digestive Disturbances ...	14	10	30	10	64
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions	15	7	4	1	27
Rickets ...	—	5	2	1	8
Respiratory Affections ...	22	4	10	—	36
Enlarged Glands ...	9	1	3	2	15
Eye Conditions ...	9	3	4	1	17
Teething ...	4	1	6	4	15
Other Conditions ...	94	45	31	5	175
	222	121	126	38	507

## Food and Milk.

As in past years milk was supplied for the use of infants and nursing mothers whose health conditions were unsatisfactory.

In the great majority of cases certified milk was supplied, but in a few cases certain of the dried milks, when for any reason whole milk was unsuitable, were supplied.

The following shows the number supplied :—

					<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
1. Number of persons supplied with liquid milk, dried milk, milk substitutes, and other food preparations					25	395
2. Liquid milk—						
Total quantity supplied (pints)	...	...	...	...	2515	12241
Grade—Certified.					(Antenatal 410)	
3. Dried milk and other milk substitutes—						
Trufood, Lactogen, Cow and Gate.						
Total quantity supplied	...	...	...	...	177 lbs.	
4. Other food preparations—						
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	...	140 lbs.	
Virol and Virolax	...	...	...	...	1036 lbs.	
Emulsion	...	...	...	...	180 lbs.	
5. Total cost to Local Authority	...	...	...	...	(2) £220	4 4
					(3) 21	15 3
					(4) 81	7 7
					£323 7 2	
Amount recovered by L.A.	...	...	...	...	21 18 9	
					£301 8 5	

TABLE No. 42.

### ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINIC.

	Under 1 Year of Age.	1-5 Years.	Total.
Number of children attending ...	18	75	93
Number of attendances ... ..	331	1333	1664

TABLE No. 43.

## CONDITIONS TREATED AND PROGRESS MADE.

Conditions.	Number.	Results.		Particulars of Treatment.		
		Improved.	Not Improved.	Still Attending.	Finished course of Treatment.	Number stopped course before completion.
Malnutrition, General Debility and Allied Conditions ...	27	20	7	3	11	13
Rickets and Incipient Rickets	9	8	1	1	6	2
Non - Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	2	1	—	2	1
Enlarged Glands ... ..	8	7	1	2	5	1
Chest Conditions (Bronchitis, etc.) ... ..	16	14	2	3	11	2
Skin Conditions ... ..	1	1	—	—	1	—
Other Conditions ... ..	29	24	5	—	25	4
Total ... ..	93	76	17	9	61	23

**Other Clinics.**

TABLE No. 44.

	Total.
Number of attendances for Dressings ... ..	266
Number of attendances at Weighing Clinic ... ..	3161
Number of attendances at Immunisation Clinic ... ..	454
Other attendances ... ..	2636

**Day Nurseries and Play Centres.**

The remarks made in previous Reports still hold good. No progress has been made during the year under this heading.

**Voluntary Workers.**

The Voluntary Workers in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme have continued to function with great success during 1937. The meetings were held on Tuesdays of each week. I should like to pay a tribute to the activities of the Voluntary Workers, and assure them of the value of the services to the Department.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

A note on this disease has already been made under the heading of Notifiable Diseases.

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**NEUROLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE**

There was nothing of note in the way of development of this service during 1937.

An effort was being made towards the end of the year to form a voluntary Clinic for the examination of backward and problem children, and it is hoped that the effort will result in something tangible in the coming year.



## THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL SERVICE

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Chief Public Assistance Medical Officer, and during the year the actual medical work has been carried on by the general practitioners in rotation.

A doctor attends daily at 10.30 a.m. and 4.45 p.m. at the Public Assistance Office for the purpose of seeing patients and issuing any necessary certificates. Visits to the homes of persons requiring medical treatment are made as required.

The arrangements for home nursing with the local Nursing Association continued as in past years and was much appreciated.

There were considerable increases in the number of persons receiving outdoor medical relief and in the number of home visits made. There was a considerable decrease in the number of persons who received institutional treatment.

TABLE No. 45.

	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Number of persons who received outdoor medical relief ...	214	234	91	539
Number of persons who received institutional treatment ...	146	33	9	188
Total number of defects receiving medical attention ...				715
Number of visits made ...	...	...	...	902
Number of Medical Certificates signed ...	...	...	...	440
Number of Lunacy Certificates signed ...	...	...	...	17
Visits to Lunacy Cases under Guardianship ...	...	...	...	2
Institutional Treatment.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Number of cases admitted to Kilmarnock Infirmary ...	6	4	2	12
Number of cases admitted to Cuninghame Home ...	140	29	7	176
Number of cases X-Rayed at Kilmarnock Infirmary ...	2	1	—	3

## CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1908 AND 1932

During the year the Health Visitors continued to act as visitors under the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Acts. Cases requiring visiting are reported to the Medical Officer of Health by the Public Assistance Officer and reports are furnished to him through the Public Health Department.

The following table gives the details of the work carried out during 1937 :—

TABLE No. 46.

	Districts.				Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	
New Cases      ...      ...	—	—	4	1	5
Visits to Old and New Cases	30	14	13	16	73

## DIABETES

During the year, 109,000 units of Insulin were supplied by the Department.

## VACCINATION (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1863 TO 1907

TABLE No. 47.

Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	114
Insusceptibility to Vaccine Disease—					
(a) Constitutional Insusceptibility	...	...	...	...	2
Medical Certificate of Postponement	...	...	...	...	29
Died before Vaccination	...	...	...	...	2
Referred to other Districts	...	...	...	...	7
Statutory Declaration of Conscientious Objection	...	...	...	...	530
Removed from District	...	...	...	...	10

The number of births registered during the past three years was 2356. The number of babies in the case of whom statutory declaration of conscientious objection have been made during the same time was 1489.

It will be seen then that, in the majority of cases, parents do not favour the vaccination of their children for some reason or other. In view of these figures, it is my opinion that if vaccination cannot be made compulsory, it should be made entirely voluntary. I, personally, find it difficult to credit that there is such a large proportion of people in the Burgh who hold this conscientious objection to a procedure which history has proved again and again to be an effective protection against Smallpox.

The proportion of persons who are unvaccinated nowadays makes it very desirable that a Medical Officer of Health should have the power of insisting on vaccination in the case of all contacts of Smallpox.

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## **BLIND PERSONS (SCOTLAND) ACT**

At the end of the year, there were 23 men and 26 women on the Roll of Blind Persons in the Burgh. In addition, there were 5 men on the Roll who belong to Kilmarnock but who at present live outwith the Burgh.

As in previous years, the supervision of cases is undertaken by the District Teacher of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind for Glasgow and the West of Scotland, who works in co-operation with the Public Health Department locally.

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## **THE SILICOSIS AND ASBESTOSIS (MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS) SCHEMES, 1931 AND 1934**

During the year, under the above scheme, nine persons were examined. In no case was it found necessary to certify the individual unsuitable for the employment he proposed to follow.

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## **HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE FACILITIES**

The only alteration in the hospital accommodation during the year was the opening of the new Burgh Maternity Home of 32 beds in place of the old Home of 13 beds.

Fuller particulars of the facilities are to be found in previous Annual Reports. During 1934, arrangements were come to whereby cases for whom the Town Council of Kilmarnock was responsible would, when required, be treated in the Kilmarnock Infirmary. The details of the arrangements are in the Annual Report of 1934. The arrangement has worked very well during the year.

With regard to ambulance facilities, two motor ambulances are provided by the Corporation at Kirklandshide Hospital for acute infectious cases. An ambulance is provided by the Local Authority for the conveyance of persons suffering from Tuberculosis and also for general work in connection with the Public Health Department.

The Kilmarnock Infirmary provide two ambulances for the conveyance of general, medical and surgical cases.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

The arrangements for the treatment of these diseases in the Burgh remain unaltered.

Male patients are seen at the Bank Street Centre on Tuesday evenings or at other times by arrangement. The premises are open each evening from Monday to Friday, and an Orderly is in attendance to supervise irrigation treatment. Arrangements are made for the supply of douching apparatus to those patients who cannot attend daily on account of distance, etc.

Female patients are treated at the Green Street Centre on Mondays and Thursdays, the main Clinics being held on Thursdays.

The number of patients who attended for the first time during 1937 was 123, of whom 96 were males and 27 females. These numbers represent a slight decrease from the corresponding 1936 figures. The total number of attendances made by all patients at the Clinics was 3,603, a considerable decrease on the figures for last year. From the latest report of the Department of Health, it would seem that there has been a decrease all over Scotland<sup>\*</sup> this year.

Two patients were admitted for in-patient treatment to Heathfield Hospital during the year, and 3 patients to the Glasgow Women's Hospital, Rottenrow.

In the year under consideration, 15·8% of those patients who ceased treatment failed even to complete a course of treatment, whilst a further 25·9% completed a course of treatment but ceased attending before final tests of cure were carried out. Thus there was a total defaulter rate of 41·7%. The total defaulter rate for males was 41·5%, a figure almost identical with that of last year. The female defaulter rate this year was 43·3%. This figure is an improvement over last year.

It is interesting to note that the latest available figures for defaulters for all Scotland were approximately 44% for both males and females.

The average number of attendances was 17·6 for males 12·1 for females, and 15·8 for both sexes.

Our experience generally during the year has borne out what has been found in past years, namely, that until some form of compulsion is brought into being, the defaulter rate will continue to reach high figures.

## RETURN OF CASES TREATED AT VENEREAL DISEASES CENTRE DURING 1937.

69

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Soft Chancre.		Non-Specific Venereal.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Persons under treatment at 1st January, 1937	17	22	35	21	—	—	3	—	2	—	57	43
2. Persons removed from Register any previous year who returned during the year for treatment of same infection	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
3. Cases in which treatment or observation was commenced during the year	10	6	67	14	—	—	8	3	11	4	96	27
TOTAL of Items 1, 2, and 3	30	29	102	35	—	—	11	3	13	4	156	71
4. Persons who ceased to attend :— (a) Before completing treatment for (b) After treatment but before final tests as to cure of...	2	1	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8
5. Persons transferred to other Centres	2	2	27	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	31	5
6. Persons discharged after completion of treatment and observation for	1	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
7. Persons who died while under treatment	3	1	34	7	—	—	7	2	13	4	57	14
8. Persons still under treatment or observation at end of year for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	22	25	24	16	—	—	2	—	—	—	48	41
TOTAL of Items 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8	30	29	102	35	—	—	11	3	13	4	156	71
Number of attendances	431	455	2149	375	—	—	96	14	67	16	2743	860

Examination of Pathological Material.	Microscopical.			Serum Tests.		C.S. Fluid Tests.	
	Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.	Wassermann	Others.	Wassermann	Others.
(a) Specimens examined by the Staff of the Centre	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending the Centre which were sent for examination to an approved Laboratory	—	145	—	149	—	—	—



TABLE No. 49.

CASES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREA IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year for the first time and found to suffer from :—	Burgh of Kilmarnock.		Ayr County.		Ayr Burgh.		Glasgow.		Total.	
(a) Syphilis ... ..	10	6	—	1	—	1	—	1	16	
(b) Gonorrhoea ... ..	43	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	
(c) Soft Chancre ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(d) Non-Specific Venereal Infections ... ..	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
(e) Conditions other than Venereal ... ..	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
Total ... ..	70	51	—	1	—	1	—	1	123	
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ... ..	2372	1191	—	31	—	9	—	3603		
Number of doses of Arsenobenzol Compounds given in the Out-Patient Department ... ..	233	176	—	—	—	—	—	409		

TABLE No. 50.

NEW CASES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Soft Chancre.		Non-Specific Venereal.		Total.		Congenital Syphilis.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(a) Under 1 year ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) 1 and under 5 years ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) 5 and under 15 years ... ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
(d) 15 and under 25 years ... ..	1	1	26	9	—	—	5	3	32	13	1	—
(e) 25 years and upwards ... ..	8	3	41	5	—	—	3	—	52	8	—	1
Totals ... ..	10	6	67	14	—	—	8	3	85	23	2	3



## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

### **Maternity and Child Welfare (Kilmarnock Burgh).**

Cases for admission to the Burgh Maternity Home may be booked at Holmes Road between the hours of 2-3 p.m. and on Saturday between 11-12 noon.

An antenatal Clinic is held at Green Street every Monday afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

A Child Welfare Clinic is held at Green Street every Thursday afternoon at 3 p.m.

Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment Clinics are held on Mondays, 9-10 a.m. ; Wednesday afternoons, 2-2.30 p.m. ; and Fridays, 9-10 a.m.

A Weighing Clinic is held on Wednesday afternoons from 3-4 p.m., and on Thursday, 2-3 p.m.

### **Tuberculosis (Kilmarnock Burgh).**

A Clinic for the examination of cases of Tuberculosis or of Contacts is held each Monday afternoon at 3.45 p.m. at Green Street.

### **Venereal Diseases (Kilmarnock Burgh).**

A Clinic for females is held at Green Street each Thursday evening from 5 p.m. onwards. Cases are also seen on Monday evenings by arrangement.

A Clinic for males is held at 64 Bank Street on Tuesday evenings from 6.30 p.m. onwards. Cases are also seen on Friday evening by appointment.

(The Clinic at Bank Street is open every evening from 7-9 p.m., Monday to Friday, for subsequent treatment. Female cases have subsequent treatment at Green Street by arrangement.)

### **School Clinic (Kilmarnock Burgh).**

A Clinic is held daily at the Grammar School, Dundonald Road, for the treatment of minor ailments. The Assistant Medical Officer attends on Wednesday mornings for the examination of special cases.

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## AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

Much work has been done with regard to the above subject during the year, and a considerable amount of detail has been worked out regarding the services as they should apply to the Burgh. Sites have been surveyed for Aid Posts, and it was hoped that, in the coming year, a start would be made in the training of personnel,

# FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACTS, 1901

TABLE No. 51.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories ... .. (including Factory Laundries)	4	—	—
Workshops ... .. (including Workshop Laundries)	106	1	—
Workplaces ... ..	2	—	—
Total ... ..	112	1	—

TABLE No. 52.

## DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	17	17	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	6	6	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ..	1	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	—	—	—	—
Not separate for Sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences ... ..	—	—	—	—
	24	23	—	—

## METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS, 1937

(DRY, SUNNY, COOL)

### Rainfall.

After a long series of years, most of which had excess rainfall, the rainfall of 1937 was extremely low, and showed a deficiency of 13%, the total rainfall being 33·67 inches. During the year, there were 177 dry days, 30 more than in the previous year, while 145 of the remaining days could be classified as "wet days," *i.e.*, days with ·04 inch or more rainfall.

The most remarkable month in respect of rainfall was November, when only ·61 inch of rain was recorded. This is the driest November ever recorded in this district. On the other hand, July, with 5·03 inches of rain, is the second highest rainfall recorded in that month since recording began in Kilmarnock.

From the table attached, it will be observed that, after two wet months, March had only 29% of the normal rainfall. Only once before has a lower rainfall been recorded.

The last five months of the year were all drier than the average, and produced a dry autumn and winter.

Only on one occasion did more than 1 inch fall in 24 hours, namely, on the 3rd July, when the amount recorded was 1·42 inches.

The period from 30th January to 20th February consisted of 22 days each with rain, and gave a total of 5·01 inches, which period constituted a "rain spell." A "wet spell" was also recorded during the period 2nd to 20th February; each day during that period had more than ·04 inch of rain.

In 1937, there were 509·7 hours during which rain fell; the highest number of hours in one month being that recorded in February, when there were 82 hours. November, as one would expect, had the smallest total, and had only 10·4 hours of rain.

The average rate of fall for the year was ·1791 inch per rain day and ·0660 inch per hour.

### Sunshine.

The total sunshine recorded in 1937 was 1283·6 hours, which gave an excess of 13% in the year. 1936 had a deficiency. The average daily sunshine was 3·5 hours. As is usual in this part of the country, May produced the greatest month's sunshine. During that month, there were 204 hours of sunshine. The most remarkable month's sunshine, however, was that of December. Although only 46·4 hours were recorded, this was almost  $2\frac{1}{4}$  times the normal and the greatest amount ever recorded in that month in Kilmarnock.

The greatest day's sunshine of the year was on the 10th June, when 14·5 hours were recorded. During the year, there were 85 days upon which the sun was not recorded, and 145 days when the amount recorded was less than one hour.

## Temperatures.

The mean shade temperature for the year was slightly below average to the extent of .2 degrees F., and like the previous year, 1937 commenced with the temperatures slightly above average. February was almost normal, but March was extremely cold, and had a considerable number of nights upon which ground frost was recorded. Then followed three months in which the temperatures were above normal. July was, due perhaps to its excessive rainfall, below normal. August and September were above normal, but the last three months of the year recorded temperatures below the average, the month of December being extremely cold, the mean shade temperature being as much as  $5\frac{1}{2}$  degrees. F. below normal. The night temperatures for the same month were fully 6 degrees F. under normal.

The honour of being the warmest day of the year was shared by the 1st and 2nd of August. On both these days, the maximum temperature rose to 81 degrees F. On the other hand, the coldest day of the year was 17th December, when the temperature in the shade did not rise above 29 degrees F. The warmest night of the year was that of the 18th/19th July, when the temperature in the shade only dropped to 62 degrees F. On the other hand, the coldest night of the year was that of the 18th/19th December, when the shade temperature dropped as low as 13 degrees F. and the temperature on the grass to 12 degrees F.

A warm day is one on which the temperature exceeds 75.0 degrees F. Temperatures in excess of this figure were recorded on only 4 occasions during 1937. 1936 had 6, 1935 had 7, and 1934 had 24. Nights with temperatures of 57 degrees or more are classified as warm. During the previous three years, the number of nights coming under this heading were 16. Last year there were only 9 such nights. When the temperature does not rise above freezing-point, the day is considered to be a cold day. Only two such cold days were recorded in 1937. 1936 had none, while 1935 had 5 such days. The night in which the temperature falls below 23 degrees is in the category of a cold night. In 1937, there were 17 such nights, of which 9 were recorded during the month of December. The figures for 1936 were 13, 1935, 10, and 1934, 7.

As in 1936, south-west and north-east winds were noted most frequently at 9 a.m. reading. South-west wind was noted on 66 mornings, while north-east wind was noted on 57 mornings. On 29 mornings, calms were recorded. During 1936, there were 36 such days noted.

During 1937, snow was noted as having fallen on 17 days, and lay during 17 days. There were 12 consecutive days in December with snow on the ground. Hail was observed on 6 days, while fog was not observed during the whole of 1937. The number of times thunder was heard was two, a considerable reduction from the previous year, when thunder was heard on 15 occasions.

Wind of gale force only occurred on 5 occasions during the past year. Ground frost was observed on 101 mornings, which is an advance on the record of the previous year of 91 mornings.

TABLE No. 53.

		Mean Shade Tem- perature. Deg. F.	Mean Shade Tem- perature. + or - Normal.	Rainfall.		Sunshine.	
				Inches.	%	Hours.	%
January	...	41.1	+2.0	4.55	124	32.7	100
February	...	39.6	- .1	4.76	157	73.3	133
March	...	37.6	-3.5	.86	29	109.1	102
April	...	47.8	+3.1	1.71	81	82.6	59
May	...	53.2	+2.1	1.53	66	204.3	109
June	...	55.3	+ .1	3.25	141	176.6	102
July	...	58.2	- .2	5.03	159	127.2	77
August	...	59.4	+1.7	3.34	84	161.6	116
September	...	53.7	+ .2	2.55	81	137.1	115
October	...	47.7	- .8	2.81	78	78.3	89
November	...	39.8	-1.8	.61	16	54.4	139
December	...	34.3	-5.5	2.67	61	46.4	220
Year	...	47.3	- .2	33.67	87	1283.6	113



